



Inspection Report

Hollywild Animal Park Inc
2325 Hampton Rd
Wellford, SC 29385

Customer ID: 9275

Certificate: 56-C-0115

Site: 001

HOLLYWILD ANIMAL PARK INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-04-2015

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The 8 alpacas which were in the park all summer were not sheared this past summer season. Temperatures this past summer were consistently in the upper 90s to 100s. A white alpaca in the inner park is covered with thick ropy hair over its trunk. When this alpaca was palpated through the thick hair, its ribs, spine and pelvic bones could easily be felt. The only feed observed for these animals was a small amount of wet hay. This animal hair needs to be thinned to remove some of the knotting and check the skin underneath. In the future, all fleece producing animals need to be sheared on a regular basis before summer heat. The alpacas need to be checked by the Attending Veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment of weight loss and shearing recommendations.

The written Program of Veterinary Care states the wolf hybrids will be given monthly heartworm preventative. The keeper records reviewed for the past 6 month do not indicate any administration of heartworm prevention medications to regulated canids. The Attending Veterinarian needs to be consulted about how to proceed with blood parasite prevention for these canids.

3.4 (c)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

The four wolf hybrids are in two enclosures made of wood posts and wire fencing. The wood in these enclosures have not been cleaned and sealed to make them water impervious. Other species including, but not limited to, avian and hoof stock have previously been housed in these enclosures. All surfaces which come into contact with dogs need to be water impervious. To be corrected by 12-11-15.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The shelter (behind the primate barn) for several donkeys and 12 sheep is in disrepair. On one end there is a loose post and board. In the side there is a hole large enough for small sheep to go through. A shed type building used for feeding and shelter for 3 ibex has a hole in the floor, a warped floor board, and loose boards and a gap at the entrance. The ceiling of this same building is molded plastic insulation.

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The back corner wall board in the shelter for the 3 alpacas in the inner park is loose and has nails protruding. The baby aoudad was seen going under a gap in the enclosure fence into the adjacent closed area. The 3 alpacas in the inner park are in a 3 board wood enclosure fence which they routinely leave to eat grass, as evidenced by the fecal piles. Behind the USDA barn a tall chain link divider fence has a 1.5 foot gap at the bottom that the deer are using to duck under the fence. There is a large tree root exposed there. Between the root and the small hole the deer could injure themselves. A few baby deer are going back and forth under the gate into the Christmas light area, exposing them to possible injury in this area.

All animals need to be contained within their enclosures to prevent possible injuries or entrapment in the adjacent areas. All structures need to be repaired or replaced to prevent injury or escape of animals.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Bagged commercial bread being fed to the hoof stock is stored in an open trailer. This trailer is not covered to protect the food from the rain, predators &/or pests. The plastic trash cans used to transfer the opened bread to the fields have dirt caked on the insides. Large cardboard boxes containing individual boxes of crackers for an upcoming event are stored in the old elephant barn. In at least three areas, these boxes were torn open down to the crackers, apparently by a raccoon as evidenced by tracks seen in the mud in the barn. Food is to be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. To be corrected by 11-11-15.

3.127 (d)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The perimeter fence has gaps in several areas including: along the bottom next to the access drive from the parking lot, including a large rodent hole; the black cloth material used as a blockade next to the public parking lot is down in one large section and the fencing under it is loose at the bottoms and seams as seen when a peacock walked through it; a rectangular gap in the upper fence near the old admissions building; the 2 X4 wire fence along the main road next to the zoo has multiple areas of gaps up to 8 inches and easily moveable fencing.

The perimeter fence shall be maintained in good repair to restrict animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals, and so it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility.

3.128

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

A juvenile bear is being housed in a concrete den measuring approximately 20 feet by 10 feet and 5 feet high. This bear is rotated with two other groups of bear. Two other bears are housed individually in dens on the days they are not rotated out. These dens are approximately 10 feet by 10 feet and 5 to 6 feet high.

All housing areas where animals are being kept shall have sufficient space for them to make normal

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postural adjustments and freedom of movement. For bears this includes the ability to stand on their hind legs. Even though these bears are rotated through a larger area, the amount of time they are spending in what used to be just shelters, but now serves as a primary enclosure for long periods of time, requires more space to be provided. To be corrected by 1-29-16.

3.131 (a) REPEAT SANITATION.

The enclosure with the two juvenile bears housed at the primate barn is excessively muddy and dirty with at least 12 fecal piles. There were at least 3 pile of feces in the concrete tunnel den box for a female bear. This is her only shelter from the elements and because it is small, there is nowhere for her to lie down without lying in feces. The concrete den type shelter housing the single juvenile bear who is rotated out into the waterfall enclosure is excessively dirty with feces and food wastes. A strong odor was smelled at the back doorways of the den and the bear could be heard sloshing through standing water in the den.

The tiger Kashmire was housed for 2 days in the back up rotation enclosure when seen during this inspection. The tiger was wet and muddy on both sides from the chest back to its tail. The enclosure was wet and muddy on one side and feces and a urine puddle were on the other side. There is not a dry area for the tiger to lie out of the wet areas. At another back up enclosure with a locked up tiger, a foul odor resembling rotted meat was detected. The gravel area at the end of the concrete pad appeared brown and dirty. The wooden boards on the outside frame of this den have a black grime covering them.

A small pile of hay was in the small building used as a second shelter for three ibex. The wood floor under the hay pile has a black layer of grime and numerous roly poly bugs.

Two attached bones from a dead animal limb (possibly a deer) were found in the USDA barn. No other remains were seen. Observations and cleaning in this barn need to be conducted more often to help determine what may have happened to this animal.

All enclosures need to be adequately cleaned on a regular schedule to prevent contamination of the animals, to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

3.131 (c) SANITATION.

Numerous areas throughout the park contain areas of discarded non-animal related materials. Inside the safari, near the storage semi-truck are unstacked pallets, rusted barrel lids, old and fresh fecal piles, and pieces of fencing. Behind the USDA barn, there is an old tire, metal posts, half buried chain link fencing, and tarps. Beside and behind the enclosure containing 3 alpacas are piles of discarded building materials. These and other areas near animal housing areas need to be cleared of extraneous materials.

Several animals are allowed free access in these areas. There is a risk of injury or entrapment. These areas also serve as breeding areas for pests and vermin which can potentially harm or transmit disease to the animals.

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To be corrected by 1-8-16.

3.133

SEPARATION.

Keepers notes show a baby alpaca died on 7-24-15 possibly due to injury from co-housed goats. This mother of this alpaca died two weeks before of unknown causes. There had been no previous incompatibility issues in the 3 years they were housed together. Animals need to be carefully observed for compatibility and separated to prevent discomfort of injury. To be corrected with future animal housing.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representatives and VMOs Lisa MacElderry, DVM and Robert Brandes, DVM.

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